

Wheat Held at 70 Cents.

Pendleton, Aug. 8. — The price of wheat has reached 70 cents, as against 66 cents, the season's opening bid. The quotation of 70 cents is 18 cents a bushel higher than the opening bid of last season. The market is exceptionally strong and there is every indication that prices will go higher.

The advance took place today and is the quotation of the Pendleton Flouring mills. It was paid for the bluestem variety while red chaff and club bring 67 cents per bushel. The export buyers are paying 57 cents for bluestem and 65 for red chaff. The export buyers are not overly anxious to purchase and the farmers are not anxious to sell.

Never in the history of this country have the buyers and the farmers been so wide apart in the harvest season as at present. This state of affairs is due to the persistent holding on by the farmers for higher prices. One of the most peculiar conditions in the wheat situation this season is that no large contracts have been made. Last year at this time many large contracts had been made and in fact nearly all the wheat of the surrounding country had been bought up.

Growth of Our Railroads.

From a little wooden track over which the first locomotive had its trial in 1829, the railroad systems of the United States have grown to such an extent that the tracks if placed together would extend eight times around the world. There is also a wonderful growth behind the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It was first presented over fifty years ago, and during those years has made such an unequalled record of cures that today finds it foremost in its class as a reliable family medicine. It will cure sick headache, belching, heartburn, indigestion, constipation, and malaria, fever and ague. Hundreds have so testified and we therefore urge you to try it. The genuine must have our Private Stamp over the neck of each bottle.

Bells are never used in Mohammedan mosques. The Moslem race detests bells under the delusion that they cause the assemblage of evil spirits.

Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch, insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best Salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c. at Slocum Drug Co.

A person usually begins to lose height at the age of 50, and at the age of 90 has lost at least one and a half inches.

Puts an End to it All.

A grievous ailment oftentimes comes as a result of over taxed organs. Dizziness, Backache, Liver complaint and Constipation. But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. Only 25c. Guaranteed by Slocum Drug Co.

An eight year old girl runs a restaurant in Denver.

End of Bitter Fight.

"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung" writes J. F. Hughes of Du Pont, Ga. "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health." It conquers all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by Slocum Drug Co. Price 50c, and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

England was first divided into shires during the seventh century, A. D.

Suicide Prevented.

The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide has been discovered will interest many. A run down system, or despondency invariably precede suicide and something has been found that will prevent the condition which makes suicide likely. At the first thought self destruction take Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic and nerve will strengthen the nerves and build up the system. It's also a great Stomach, Liver and Kidney regulator. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Slocum Drug Co.

FAT GOOSE LIVERS.

Are Free from Disease, Say Frenchmen Who Pack Them.

Several Forms of Foie Gras Prepared and Shipped by the Dealers of France—Interesting Particulars.

Fattening geese for the sole purpose of enlarging their livers is something of an industry in France, where the novel occupation is carried on in order that choice material may be obtained for that distinctively French morsel, pates de foie gras. French packers have recently been considerably aroused because the charge was made against them that they substitute beef suet and pork for what are termed "diseased goose livers." This they denounce as not only ludicrously improbable but wholly without foundation, says a London paper.

In the first place, they contend that a fattened goose liver is no more diseased than the meat of an overfed hog. Both are abnormal, and in that sense only might be regarded as a product of unsanitary conditions. When a goose is being prepared for foie gras it is usually confined for a time at least by a tether fastened to a stake, beside which it waits with a healthy appetite for its frequently supplied portion of American corn meal, which is the food chiefly relied upon for fattening. The goose is not encouraged to take too much exercise, any more than any other fattening animal. He is not fed for his health, but to incline him to take on fat. The result of this is to greatly enlarge the liver, which is regarded as the most valuable part of the carcass.

Foie gras d'oie, the fat goose liver, is prepared for use and export in several forms, each of which is calculated to meet the whims of fastidious people. One form is the foie gras naturel, another is pates de foie gras, while still another is patee de foie gras. The foie gras naturel is simply the cooked liver served without any form of seasoning except the fat or oil of the liver itself. The patee de foie gras of commerce consists of the cooked liver packed in tin boxes of standard size which the liver is roughly cut to fit. The space not occupied by the liver is filled with the trimmings of the liver or pork finely hashed and pressed in. Over this is poured the melted fat, sometimes of the liver and sometimes of the beef suet. The pieces of liver clipped off in this process of fitting the cooked liver to the box are used with other hashed meats and flavoring matters like truffles in preparing what is known in commerce as patee de foie gras.

The practice of using suet instead of the natural fat of the goose liver, as a support or matrix by which the interstices between the liver and the box are filled, is not so wholly reprehensible as might at first appear, since it has certain good reasons, or at least excuses. In the first place, the suet and the somewhat firmer meat packed about the liver prevents the latter from being broken up by sliding about in the box, as it is likely to do on long journeys when only the thin oil of the liver is used.

Another fact, which shippers have learned by costly experience, is that the pure fat of the goose is much more likely than beef suet to become rancid when used as the sole pack of the foie. It is also claimed that the strong, greenish fat of the goose is sometimes repulsive to persons of weak stomach, and that Americans who are especially opposed to what they term "messy dishes" are unreasonably opposed to patee made with the pure goose fat. The modifications described are prepared simply to reconcile the perverted American taste to the foreign dainty. Though the primal purpose of the change of material was no doubt to reduce the cost of production, the result is said not only to be a reduction in price to the consumer, but to give him an opportunity to select the form of this delicacy he may prefer. Some people greatly prefer the sorts which have the foie naturel with the supporting patee made of other hashed meats and the more wholesome appearing and less highly flavored suet.

A Terrible Moment.

Prof. Oscar Browning, writing of "The Royal Family of England" tells this anecdote of Queen Victoria: One can imagine a privy council at which the new ministers had to be enrolled. The admitted members stood round the room; the novices knelt in the center. The queen looked wistfully at those who were technically her servants, but who were really her masters, wondering what her relations with them would be, and whether they were fit to bear the burden entrusted to them. Some who accept office are perhaps surprised at the details of the ceremony. One whose duties necessitated that he should be for some time absolutely alone with the queen, in a small room without a single attendant, wondered what she would say to him and he reply to her. The difficulty was solved by his saying nothing, and the queen only remarking, when she had to sign his commission: "What a tremendous long way they have put the ink off!"—Century.

KING EDWARD'S HEIGHT.

From This Extract It May Be Drawn That His Majesty Is About Five-Foot-Six.

Why people should make bets on matter about which they have no information, and then ask me to decide them without ascertaining whether I know any more than they do, is one of the mysteries of editorial life, says a writer in London Truth. Here is the latest example of this singular practice:

"Sir: I should esteem it a favor if you will kindly answer in your Truth columns or privately, what the height of King Edward VII. is, as two papers have already been written to, and they decidedly disagree, one stating five feet five and one-half inches, and the other five feet four inches, and I shall, therefore, take your measurement as authentic, etc."

One might have supposed that his previous experience would have shaken this gentleman's confidence in editorial infallibility. Why did he not write to the king's tailor? I have never had occasion to take his majesty's measure. But if my guess is to decide the knotty point, I guess five feet seven inches. No doubt plenty of people will be ready to correct this off hand; but I do not believe I can be more than half an inch out either way. Certainly both the figures given above are under the mark.

HISTORY ON MAN'S SKIN.

A Piece of Artistic Tattooing Revealed by an Arrest of the Paris Police.

A remarkable life story is reported from Lyons. In consequence of a complaint lodged by a local butcher, a young man, of weak and miserable appearance, was arrested for theft. He protested that he was innocent of the charge, and that he had never before been in the hands of the police, says a Paris report to the Chicago Inter Ocean. "To prove the truth of my statement," he continued, baring his breast, "look at this, and see whether it would not be easy to establish my identity."

The young fellow having stripped to the waist, it was found that his body was entirely tattooed with historical scenes, which included the murder of Duc de Guise and the death of President Carnot.

The man's life story was as remarkable as the rest. Son of the wife of a superior officer in the French army, and born out of wedlock at Marseilles, he was placed by his mother with a woman in that town, who received 60 francs a month for some years for his keep. Afterward he served on several coasting vessels as cook's boy, where he met a former student of the Beaux-Arts school, who was also in difficulties, and who tattooed his body in a most artistic manner.

THEY TOOK NO SOUP.

In the Early Days of the Republic It Was Food for Invalids Only.

Serving dinner in courses is comparatively a modern fashion, first introduced in diplomatic circles in Washington, D. C., and imitated from France. Up to the date of President Polk's administration the course dinner among Americans had made no further progress than that of serving fish and soup separately. Soup was considered such a foreign frippery that a note written by Gen. Winfield Scott, in which he explained that he was "just sitting down to a hasty plate of soup," covered him with such ridicule as to materially contribute to his defeat as a candidate for the presidency, says Lippincott's. Soup in the early days of the republic was considered as food for invalids or poor people only; later, when the social splendors of the court of Empress Eugenie attracted rich Americans in flocks to Paris, French table manners and custom pushed the old English dinner fashions to the wall. It is doubtful, however, if soup ever found a place on the dinner table of the wealthy Maryland or Virginia planter, unless green turtle, which was really a stew, might be so called.

LUNACY ON THE INCREASE.

A Swedish Professor Says That Educated Women Are the Chief Victims.

Hermann Lundborg, of the great Swedish lunatic asylum at Upsala, says that lunacy is increasing among Swedish women and more especially among the educated classes. In the lower classes insanity is brought on chiefly by the cares of life or intemperance, but in the educated women the main cause, he contends, is their education.

Dr. Lundborg emphatically asserts that the forced training to which this class of women submit themselves is most hurtful.

"It is monstrous," he says, "to subject women to this competition, and if the competition does not cease effects upon future generations will be disastrous."

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